

Gazette of the United States

AND

EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 70 of Vol. V.]

TUESDAY, March 4, 1794.

[Whole No. 528.]

For SALE,

The Schooner

NEPTUNE

(Lying at Morton's Wharf)

She is a good strong vessel, burthen about 500 barrels, and sails remarkably fast. Inventory may be seen on board, or at the Store of the Subscribers.

Wharton & Lewis.

Feb. 28, 1794.

dtf

For Sale or Charter,

The Ship

ANDROMACHE,

(an American bottom)

John Moore, Master;

Is a stout good vessel, about two years old, burthen 232 tons, has only made three voyages, and may be sent to sea at a small expense. She may be seen at Vine-street wharf, and the terms made known by application to

Wharton & Lewis.

Feb. 23, 1794.

dtf

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND SOLD BY

H. & P. RICE,

No. 50, High-Street,

(Price One Dollar)

The Gentleman's Pocket Library.

CONTAINING,

1. The Principles of Politeness.
2. The Economy of Human Life.
3. Rochefoucauld's Moral Reflections.
4. Lavater's Aphorisms on Man.
5. The Polite Philosopher.
6. The way to Wealth, by Dr. Franklin.
7. Select Sentences.
8. Detached Sentences.
9. Old Italian, Spanish and English Proverbs.
10. A Tablet of Memory.

March 3.

dt

A V I S.

Les habitants infortunés de la Colonie Française de St. Domingue qui dans l'incendie du Cap font venus chercher un asile dans les Etats Unis font informés que la République leur accorde un passage pour France. Ils sont invités en conséquence à se présenter à cet effet d'ici à huit jours chez les Consuls & agents de la République dans les différents Ports des Etats Unis.

A PHILADELPHIE, le 10 Ventose—l'an 2^e de la République Française une & indivisible.
(28 Février, 1794. *voir file*)
Le Ministre Plénipotentiaire de la République Française.

JH. FAUCHET.

The editors of newspapers in the United States are requested to insert the above notice in their paper. 8.

Mordecai Lewis,

Has for Sale at his Store, No. 25, Dock-Street:—

A few Bales of Russia Sheetings,
Barcelona Handkerchiefs in Boxes,
A bale of low-priced Cotton Handkerchiefs,
A Quantity of Souchong Tea, Hyson and
Toukay, ditto,
Holland Gin in Cases,
A Quantity of Brimstone,
With a Variety of other Goods.

Feb. 20.

gaw6w

Excellent CLARET,

In hogheads and in casks of 50 bottles each.

A L S O,

A few cases Champagne Wine;
MADEIRA,

In pipes, hogheads and quarter casks,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN VAUGHAN,

No. 111, South Front-street.

Jan. 2, 1794.

dtf

Parry and Musgrave, Goldsmiths & Jewellers,

No. 42,

SOUTH SECOND-STREET,

HAVE FOR SALE,

An elegant Assortment of

SILVER & PLATED WARE,
JEWELLERY & fine CUTLERY,

Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. Devices in hair, Miniatures set, and every thing in the gold and silver way, done as usual.

December 24.

mw&ctf

Just Imported,

In the Ship Apollo, Capt. Fitzpatrick, from Amsterdam, and now landing on Walnut-street wharf, viz.

GIN in pipes,
A few bales Holland Duck,
Ditto Oznaburgs,
Holland Sheetings,
Juniper Berries,
Glass Ware, viz. Tumblers and Mugs, various sizes.
Sheathing Paper,
Swedes Iron, square and flat bars,
Hair Ribband, No. 4.
Dutch Great Coats,
A quantity of Junk and Oakum, &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY

THOMAS KETLAND, Jun.

The above-mentioned Ship is for Sale—should application be made within a few days; otherwise she will take freight for Amster-dam.

March 1, 1794.

d—tf

JUST PUBLISHED,
(Price Twenty Cents)

By Mathew Carey,

No. 118, Market-Street,

Love in a Village,

A COMIC OPERA,

As performed at the NEW THEATRE,
Chestnut-Street.

Feb. 28.

3t

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A Ground Plan

OF THE

City Philadelphia,

AND ITS ENVIRONS:

Taken from actual survey, by A. P. FOLIE,
Geographer, from St. Domingo.

THIS Plan will be engraved on a plate 26 inches square; and it will contain an exact description of all the squares, streets and alleys in the City and Liberties. The situation of the several public buildings, such as the State-House, City-Hall, Seat of Congress, Churches, Meeting-Houses, Hospital, Library and Seminaries of Learning—of the several Banks, and of the Federal and State Offices, will be ascertained. The parts which are built on will be distinguished from those that are not. The courses of the rivulets between Delaware and Schuylkill, and as much of the Canal, intended to connect the navigation of those two waters, as lies within the compass of the draught, will be accurately delineated. It will also be ornamented by a view of the shipping in the harbor, and an elevation of Congress-Hall, and of the other public buildings that occupy the ground contiguous. In short, nothing will be omitted to render this useful and desirable work acceptable to an enlightened public, that is in the author's power: and it shall be completed with the greatest possible dispatch, as soon as the generous encouragement of subscribers shall insure to the author such a sum as will be sufficient to defray expenses.

A Pamphlet will be delivered with each Plan, which will contain an alphabetical list of the Subscribers names, and information concerning the police, population and present state of the city.

The price to subscribers will be Two Dollars and one third, to be paid at the time of delivering the Plans.

Subscriptions will be gratefully received at the principal Bookellers in this city—and the original Draft may be seen at B. DAVIES', No. 68, Market-street, at any time until it shall be put into the hands of the Engraver.

Feb. 28.

23wtf

TREASURY of PENNSYLVANIA,

February 14, 1794.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the Commonwealth, for monies borrowed of the Trustees of the Loan Office, established per act of the 4th of April, 1785, that the time is expired when the last payment should have been made, and every justifiable indulgence having been granted, That unless they come forward and pay off their respective balances on or before the first day of April next, precepts will issue against all delinquents without regard to persons or circumstances. All former and existing sheriffs, who have money in their hands belonging to said Office, are requested to bring it to me on or before the above period, otherwise I shall be under the disagreeable necessity of prosecuting them without distinction.

CHRISTIAN FEBIGER.

P. S. The Printers throughout the State are requested to insert the above in their papers for the information of their fellow-citizens.

TO BE SOLD,

Agreeably to the last Will of DEBORAH MORRIS, deceased,

The House No. 245,

AND

Lot of Ground

On which it stands, wherein JAMES BIDDLE now lives, on the north side of Market-street, near Sixth-street.

THE House being 18 feet 10 inches in Front on Market-street, and the Lot 117 feet deep. The whole will be sold subject to a ground rent of twelve pounds per annum, payable to the contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital, and their successors forever. For terms apply to

SAMUEL COATES,
JONATHAN JONES,
ANTHONY W. MORRIS,
SAMUEL POWELL GRIFFITHS,
Surviving Executors of
Deborah Morris, dec'd.

March 1, 1794.

*cop 3w

A Slitter of Iron

WANTED.

A MAN well skilled in rolling and slitting Iron into Sheets, may have good encouragement by calling on the Printer.

Feb. 27. cop4t

BOOKS.

A CHOICE COLLECTION,
In the various branches of Literature, imported by the last arrivals from Europe, for Sale at very reasonable prices, by

James Kennedy,

No. 26, Spruce, between Front & 2d Streets,

Among which are the following:

CHAMBERS'S Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, 5 Vols. Folio.
Henry's Bible and Commentary, 6 Vols. Folio.
Universal History, 7 Vols. Folio.
Churchill's Collection of Voyages, 6 Vols. Folio.
Palladio's Architecture, best Edition, 2 Vols. Folio in one.

Rapin's History of England, with Tindal's continuation, 3 Vols. Folio.

Hume's History of ditto, with Smollet's ditto, 14 Vols. Octavo.

Malton's complete Treatise of Perspective, 2 Vols. in one.

Bruce's Travels, London Edition, 5 Vols. 4to.

Clavigero's History of Mexico, 2 do. do.

Robertson's History of America, 2 do. do.

MacLaurin's Newton's Philosophy, 4to.

M'Knight's Harmony of the Gospels, do.

Lowman on the Revelations, do.

Locke on the Epistles, do.

Ledwick's Antiquities of Ireland, do.

Whitehurst's Theory of the Earth, do.

Glass's Account of the Canary Islands, do.

The Annual Register, from its Commencement to 1791, inclusive, 34 Vols.

Niebuhr's Voyage to Arabia, 2 Vols. Octavo.

Bartram's Travels thro' the Southern States.

Some of the very latest and best Collections of Voyages and Travels.

Creviers Lives of the Roman Emperors, 10 Vols. Octavo.

L'Antiquité expliquée par B. Montfaucon, 15 Tom. fo.

Antiquités d'Egypte par Norden.

Dictionnaire Historique 9 Tom.

Theatre de Voltaire eleg. relie, 9 Tom.

Histoire Romaine par Rollin, 16 Tom.

Oeuvres de Boileau, de Moliere, &c. with many others equally good. A Catalogue of which may be seen at the place of Sale.

He has also for Sale,

An excellent Hadley's Quadrant.

A few Acromatic Pocket Perspective Glasses.

A Camera Obscura.

A capital German Flute, with 6 Keys, and additional joints.

And a few elegant colour'd Prints.

Feb. 28.

*4teop.

Dally's Hotel.

GIFFORD DALLY,

Formerly Keeper of the City Tavern, and of the Merchant's Coffee-House of this City:—

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has THIS DAY opened a HOTEL in Shippen-Street, between Third and Fourth-Streets, at the House formerly occupied by Mr. Timmons, which has lately been greatly improved, and is now very commodious; where he has furnished himself with the best of LIQUORS, and will furnish a TABLE for Parties, with the best provisions the Markets afford, at any hour, on the shortest notice. From his long experience in this line of business, he flatters himself he shall be able to give satisfaction to all who may please to favor him with their company.

Philadelphia, January 29, 1794.

Congress of the United States.

House of Representatives.

January 30.

In committee of the whole on Mr. Madison's resolutions.

The following ought to have preceded Mr. S. Smith's Speech published last Saturday.

Speech of Mr. Madison.

AS it appeared, he said, that most of the objections against the proposed Resolutions, had been made by those who meant to combat them, and that a question would soon be called for; it might perhaps be expected that he should review those objections, and assign the reasons which induced him to continue in the opinion he at first entertained. He wished it not to be understood, that he meant to examine every particular argument, which in the course of so extensive a discussion, had been opposed to the measure. The committee must have perceived that some of them had been of a nature not to merit an answer; and that others had sufficiently answered themselves. He should extend his observations to such topics only as might be thought to need explanation, and to have an influence on the question.

Previous, however, to this general survey of the ground which had been travelled over, he should so far presume on the patience of the committee, as to recur to the original opposition made by the member from South Carolina (Mr. Smith); and to take notice of some particulars in what had been urged by him, which were left unanswered at the time.

The gentleman had thought proper to introduce his discourse with a very unmerited attack on the late Secretary of State, and to mingle with it a variety of criticisms on the facts and opinions stated in his report, on the subject under consideration. The spirit and manner in which the attack had been made, and which could not have escaped the attention of the committee, would be left in that silence which may best express the sentiment they must have inspired.

He should indeed have thought it less necessary to take further notice than he had already done, of the matter of the gentleman's remarks; if attempts had not been made, particularly by a friend of the gentleman (Mr. Ames) to give a weight to his statements and inferences, which it would be shewn they did not merit; and if the task did not afford an opportunity of elucidating some particular points relied on, by the opponents of the Resolutions.

It was made a charge against the Secretary of State, that he takes no notice of the higher duty imposed by Great Britain on other foreign tobacco, than is imposed on American, (the former being 3s. 6d. ster. per pound, the latter 1s. 3d.) whilst he takes care to mention the high duty imposed on the American; although the discrimination is in favor of the United States, and is against Portugal, a country in particular connection with Great Britain; and although the high duty of 1/3 is immaterial to the United States, being paid by the consumer of tobacco in Great Britain.

It was unfortunate for the gentleman that this charge is fallacious in every member of it.

1. The discrimination is not in favour of the United States, either in its intention, or in its operation: not in its intention, because it was made in reference to this country, when it was a part of the British Empire, and not in reference to us as Independent States; not in its operation, because if the discrimination were abolished, it would bring no rival of our tobacco into the British market. This is proved by the fact, that in other markets, as that of France, where no such discrimination exists, the American tobacco is without a rival. It was well known that this and the other apparent favors to this country, were a remnant of the Old Colo-

nial code, which having become a dead letter in the statute book, had not yet been struck out of it.

2. If the discrimination had no effect in favor of the United States, it could not, for the same reason, be a prejudice to Portugal. If it were necessary and proper to go into the enquiry, more direct proofs could be given on this point.

3. High duties do affect the United States which produce the article, though paid by the British consumers. They have a double effect: They lessen the quantity called for; and by lessening the competition, they lessen also the price. This was a truth that could need no comment.

It was to be remarked however, that the zeal of the gentleman on this subject was such, that it had led him to extend the fallacy of his reasoning to rice, the staple article of his own state. This article pays a duty of $\frac{7}{4}$ ster. per hundred weight, but like the duty on tobacco, being paid by the consumer, was said to be of little concern to us.

Call the price of rice 10/ sterling: the duty is $\frac{17}{4}$. The whole class of people, then, in Great Britain, between the class who cannot afford to eat rice at the price of 10/; and the class who are willing to eat it at $\frac{17}{4}$ are prohibited the consumption by the duty. Was this a circumstance of no concern to the rice planters?—The gentleman should have been reminded of his error by his own arguments.

As an apology for the duty imposed in Great Britain, he tells us it was meant to prevent the use of rice as a substitute, for the bread-stuffs produced by Great Britain herself. Without the preventing duty then, rice would have been substituted in place of wheat, in the opinion of the British Parliament, and the demand for it, in the British market, so far increased.

As a merit in the British West-India regulations over those of France, it was stated by the gentleman, that rice in the West-Indies is a common food; that in the British, the importation of it is free, in the French, subject to a duty, though an inconsiderable one. In Britain then, where there is a high duty, rice is not an article of common food; in the islands where there is no duty, it is a common food; and the advantage of the British West-India market to us over the French, is, that the duty in the latter favors cheaper substitutes.

Another proof of the disposition of Great-Britain to favor the United States in the West-India market, is the prohibition of all foreign rice but the American. The same remark may be repeated here, which was applied to the discrimination in favor of our tobacco. It is an old colony regulation that has no effect whatever. What other foreign rice could be brought to the West-Indies? Is it the East-India rice? That is prohibited by its distance. Is it the rice of Portugal? That is prohibited by the laws of Portugal, and probably also by the lower price of the Carolina rice.

The inference which the gentleman had drawn from the comparative regulations of Great Britain and France on the subject of rice was so curious that it was worth a moment's attention.

The facts Mr. M. observed, stood thus. In France the duty is 1-8 per cent. In the French islands the duty is 1 per cent. In the British free with a prohibition of other foreign rice.

As the duty of 1 per cent. is scarcely sensible, and the prohibition, as shewn, is merely nominal, the inequality in the islands may be regarded as too immaterial to affect the comparison.

Passing to the two present states, the duty in France is 1-8 per cent.—The duty in Great Britain, 50 or 60 per cent.

Here then is nearly an equality in one part, and a difference of 50 or 60 per cent. in the other part of the two dominions; and yet the gentleman could say, it was not easy to pronounce, whether the article of rice stands on a better footing in the system of one, than in the system of the other.

Another charge against the Secretary of State is, that his report calls the discriminating duties in Great Britain in favor of American wood, small, whereas they are considerable, and in several instances, high.

(Speech to be continued.)

☞ This Gazette shall be enlarged, as it receives encouragement.—The Subscription increases daily.—Advertising Favors are solicited.—These constitute an essential item in diminishing the Debt side of the Account.

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

Friday, Feb. 28.

The Committee on Fortifications, bro't in another report this day which was read—this proposes fortifying in the principal ports of the United States.

Mr. Sedgwick called up a report of a select committee to whom it had been referred, "to report whether any and what sum was necessary to be loaned for the service of the current year," the purport of which was that it was expedient, that the President should be authorized to borrow 1,000,000 dollars if in his opinion the same should be necessary. The report was referred to the committee of the whole.

After the report was read, Mr. Sedgwick said it was the duty of the select committee, to state the several steps which had been taken in the progress of their enquiry, and the facts which had come to their knowledge, during the investigation; that the result which was expressed in their report, might have its merits decided on by the committee of the whole.

Mr. Sedgwick stated that however inadequate the actual receipts of the revenue might be, to discharge all the demands which might be made on the government; there was in fact no deficiency in the funds appropriated to the discharge of those demands. The deficit was owing merely to the credit which for the convenience and benefit of trade, was allowed to the merchants; and that in fact the bonded duties were more than equal to face all the demands which were contemplated. That this credit, it would be remembered extended from four months to two years.

He next stated that by the report now in the possession of the committee, the deficiency at the end of the present quarter would amount to 621,294 dollars and 18 cents. The select committee were not fully acquainted with the bank transactions in relation to the treasury, and were uncertain, whether money deposited in banks by collectors of revenue, was considered as in the treasury from the time of the deposit. He observed that this doubt arose from considering the law constituting the treasury department, by which it appeared that the Secretary's warrant was as well required for paying money in, as for issuing it from the treasury. It might therefore happen, if on the deposit, money was not considered as in the treasury, that the apparent deficit, reported of 621,294 dollars and 18 cents, might exist, while in fact, there might be at the disposal of government, a sufficient sum completely to answer every demand.

Mr. Sedgwick said that contemplating the subject in this view the select committee had thought it their duty to submit certain questions to the Secretary, which they had accordingly done, the import of which was, "whether money collected on account of the United States, in banks, was from the time of deposit, considered as in the treasury? Or, are any, and if any, what means are necessary to subject money so deposited to the controul of the treasurer? And in the latter case, who is from the time of such deposit until it passes into the treasury, responsible to the United States? Is any money now so deposited, capable of being drawn into the treasury? And if any, is the probable amount such, as to render a present provision for a loan inexpedient or unnecessary?"

Mr. Sedgwick then read a letter addressed to him as Chairman of the Select Committee, from the Secretary of the Treasury; with the following copy of which, he has been good enough to furnish the printer.

Treasury Department, Feb.
25th, 1794.

SIR,

The following are answers to the questions stated in your Letter of the 22d inst. viz.

Answer to Question the first.

All monies collected on account of the United States, and deposited in the banks to the credit of the Treasurer, are considered as in the Treasury from the time of the deposit. The steady course with regard to the standing revenue is that the money deposited in bank, passes immediately to the credit of the Treasurer.

But it is necessary to discharge the payers, that receipts of the Treasurer should be endorsed upon warrants signed by the Secretary, countersigned by the Com-

troller, and registered by the Register, which is the course regularly observed.

Answer to Question the second.

After monies are deposited in banks to the credit of the Treasurer, they are in his controul; though they may not legally be disbursed but upon warrants of the above description. If deposited without passing in the first instance to the credit of the Treasurer, the means used for placing them in his custody and disposal are warrants of the like kind.

Answer to Question the third.

In respect to any monies of the United States, deposited in banks but not passed to the credit of the Treasurer, the banks are considered as directly responsible to the United States; in the case of deposits to the credit of the Treasurer, they are responsible in the first instance to him, ultimately to the United States.

Answer to Question the fourth.

Only two cases are recollected, in which monies of the United States, may be considered as having been deposited in bank, without passing in the first instance into the account of the Treasurer. These relate 1st. to the proceeds of foreign bills sold for the government and received by the bank (all accounts of which are now finally closed)—2d. to the sum of 200,000 dollars, being the only sum now so deposited which arises from the last loan had of the bank. It is left (subject to the eventual decision of the legislature) as an offset against the second instalment of the two million loan from the bank.

The effect of the operation will be this—An interest of six per cent payable to the bank upon the instalment will be extinguished from the 31st Dec. last by an interest of 5 per cent payable to the bank upon the sum borrowed of itself and left in deposit. And it has been endeavored thereby to preserve consistency & regularity in the arrangements of the Treasury. The first instalment by leaving in deposit an equal sum of the proceeds of foreign bills was considered as effected on the 31st. December 1792, though there was not power to consummate the payment till some months after. Hence it becomes regular that each succeeding instalment should be paid on the last of Dec. of each year. The provisional measure, thus adopted, was the only expedient in the power of the treasury to reconcile, as far as practicable, considerations relative to the public interest and credit, with legality of procedure. Neither the sum in deposit on the one hand, nor the instalment payable to the bank on the other is bro't into the probable state of cash lately presented to the House of Representatives; because they balance each other and leave the result the same.

There are no existing sources from which monies can come into the bank on account of the United States, except from the proceeds of the revenue, which as far as known are comprized in the statement before the House of Representatives. So that there is no resource but a loan which can supply the deficit of receipt in the course of the present and succeeding quarter compared with the expenditure; without one, a failure in the public payments is inevitable.

If what has been said should not give the committee the light they desire, it is imagined that personal explanations would lead more fully to their object, than the course of written interrogatories and answers which can only partially embrace the subject, and may procrastinate a right understanding of it.

I am, Sir,

With esteem and regard,

Your most

Obedt. Servant,

ALEX. HAMILTON.

THEODORE SEDGWICK, Esq.
Chairman of the Committee.

After reading this letter Mr. Sedgwick observed, that the business as transacted, in the manner stated in the Secretary's letter, was the most beneficial possible for the United States, because it prevented any money, at any time, collected for the public, lying beyond the reach of the government and useless.

He further observed, that gentlemen would remember, that it was necessary not only to provide for a deficiency which might exist at the end of the current quarter, but also for that next succeeding. That to enable the select committee to discharge the duty which they owed to the house in this respect, it had been thought expedient to call on the Secretary. This they had accordingly done; and had ex-

tended their enquiry to that period, to fulfill the object of their commission. That the estimate resulting in their report, was formed of the best materials they could collect. He said, that in several particulars, it was probable that the estimate might not be justified by events. It ought however, to be remembered, that it was the duty of the legislature, to put the preservation of the public credit, almost beyond the reach of the possibility of being injured.

The first article he mentioned was the deficit which would exist on the first of April, amounting, as clearly reported to the House to 621,294 dollars and 18 cents—1,000,000 florins were to be paid in Holland by the 1st of July. The committee had agreed to estimate this at 400,000 dollars, though according to the present rate of exchange it would amount to somewhat that is about 40,000 dollars more. Gentlemen, he said, would undoubtedly perceive that it was for the public interest that this object should be provided for as early as possible, that advantage might be taken of the occurring circumstances so as to conduct the business most profitably for the United States—One quarter of the interest of the public debt was 700,000 dollars—One quarter of the civil list was estimated at 50,000 dollars. This he took notice would amount to somewhat more, owing to the increase of the number of the members of the Legislature—The remaining item mentioned by him was the army expenditures, estimated at 375,000 dollars—This article he observed might vary more from the estimate than any of the preceding. It might rise considerably above, it might fall considerably below. The conjecture would, however, be found probably not far from the truth. The aggregate of these several items amounted to 2,146,294 dollars and 18 cents. To satisfy this sum it appeared by returns in the Secretary's office, that there would fall due of duties on imports, and tonnage, in the months of April, May and June, and of course in season to face the demands which may be made on the 1st of July, 448,802 dollars and 22 cents. There will also be received in the same period, one quarter of the annual duties on distilled spirits, amounting by estimate to 100,000 dollars, which added to the returned amount of the duties as before stated of 448,802 dollars and 22 cents, makes an aggregate of 548,802 dollars and 22 cents. This sum deducted from the aggregate of the estimated demands which may become necessary to be discharged, being as before stated 2,146,294 dollars and 18 cents, would leave a balance to be provided for by loan of 1,597,492 dollars and 96 cents.

He observed, however, that there were two considerations which would considerably lessen this balance. These were, 1st, that there was a deficiency of returns of bonded duties; and 2d, the revenue of the present year arising from imports and tonnage, which would be in fact received previous to the 1st day of July—These two articles the Secretary had estimated at 600,000 dollars, this he had founded on his experience on this subject. The committee had thought their report might result in round numbers, departed minutely indeed, from the Secretary's estimate by reducing the 600,000, to 597,491 dollars and 96 cents, leaving according to their report, a balance of 1,000,000 dollars to be provided for by loan.

Mr. S. said it was true that all the demands on the Treasury might not be made at the precise moment they became due—It was indeed probable, that the money due to foreign officers in particular, might not; but he repeated what he had before said, that it was the duty of the Legislature to put the public credit beyond the reach of injury; and that by the report of the select committee, the authority to borrow was only to exist in the case of necessity.

Mr. Sedgwick concluded by reading from a paper he held in his hand, an account according to the detail he had before made and stated.

Mr. Giles said the chairman of the select committee had made a fair, and comprehensive statement of the conduct of the committee as far as he had gone; there were however some facts, which he had omitted, that he thought should be communicated. He said that in the course of the committee's investigation, it had appeared that the contract contemplated by the act for incorporating the bank, had been dated either in June or July. It had however been agreed, that it should have

a retrospective effect so as to interest the United States in the bank from the commencement of its operations. He thought it also his duty to state to the committee, though not in opposition to the report, that it had been made a question whether the payment of the instalments due to the bank from the United States, should be considered as falling due at the time of the commencement of its operations, or at the time of executing the contract. That this question had been referred to the Attorney General, who had given an opinion in favor of the latter period. That the Secretary notwithstanding had in opposition to this opinion, made the first payment in December, very near the time when the bank commenced its operations, instead of June or July, when the contract was executed. Mr. Giles said he merely stated these facts, believing the committee should be acquainted with them.

Mr. S. said the facts mentioned by the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Giles) had appeared during the investigation of the committee, and were truly stated. That he himself should have mentioned them, had he supposed they could have any influence in determining the question under consideration. That when this question was decided, he would bring forward a motion by which the house should be officially possessed of a knowledge of those facts. At present he would only observe to the committee, that it was true the contract between the secretary and the bank, in pursuance of the legal provision, was executed in June or July, that it was by the contract agreed, that it should have a retrospective operation to the time of the commencement of the negotiations of the bank. It ought, however, to be noticed that by this mean the United States were obliged to pay an interest of six per cent. on the amount of their subscription for the time preceding the date of the contract, but they were for the same time interested in the profits of the bank, which amounting to considerably more than six per cent, the difference was a clear balance in favor of the public. It was also to be observed, that by paying the instalments in December, instead of June or July, a debt due from the government, bearing an interest of six per cent. was exchanged for one bearing an interest of five per cent. so that in both the instances mentioned by the gentleman, there was a clear and manifest saving to the United States.

The report of the select committee was agreed to and adopted by the house, and Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Giles, and Mr. Dearborn, were directed to report a bill conformably thereto.

Mr. Sedgwick then moved that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to furnish the house with a copy of the contract made in pursuance of the 11th section of the act for incorporating the subscribers to the Bank of the United States.—Also, a copy of any opinion which may have been given by the Attorney-General, relative to a construction of the contract, and that he inform the House, of any provisional measures, which may have been taken to discharge the second instalment, due on the said loan. This motion was agreed to.

He next moved, that a committee be appointed to prepare and report a bill providing for the second instalment, due on a loan made of the Bank of the United States. This motion was also agreed to, and a committee consisting of Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. W. Smith, and Mr. Cadwallader, accordingly appointed.

UNITED STATES.

BOSTON, February 13.

Extract of a letter from a Member of Congress, to his friend in this town, February 3.

"I presume you will not expect me to close this letter, without some observations on the political manoeuvres in this quarter. My sentiments, on general principles, you know. The trite tune of anti-federal is going fast out of fashion, it now affords but little music even to the ears of its authors; though they ought to reverence its departed shade, for I believe it has operated as a magic to blind the public mind, while measures were maturing, that may eventually change the original characteristic features of our government.—The bank and funding systems will probably give a cast to its completion, that the authors of the constitution never contemplated. The monied interest unless some changes take place, will form an aris-

tocratic influence, that will be inevitable. This is the great line between the legislative parties, which now stand nearly on a poise.—Two important questions will speedily put their strength to the test. I mean the propositions of Madison, and the report of the Algerine committee, which I presume you have seen. The debates on the first have wholly occupied the house for the last three weeks; and perhaps British interests were never more ardently advocated in St. Stephen's Chapel, than they have been in the course of the debates, within the walls of Congress. Madison has commanded the applause even of his enemies. The superficial froth of notorious words and harmonious periods, vanish before the irresistible strength of his reasoning."

NASSAU, (N. P.) January 10.

On Wednesday his majesty's frigate Hussar, commanded by Captain George, called off her, and yesterday sailed for the coast of America.

The Hussar sent in two American schooners, viz. the Success, Curry, and Frederickburg Packet, Anderson, from Philadelphia for Cape Francois, laden with provisions. Both these vessels, we understand, are at liberty either to dispose of their cargoes here, or to proceed to some other British or neutral port.

SAVANNAH, February 1.

On the 22d ult. the sloop Ranger of Hudson, from Turk's Island, bound for this port, endeavouring to get into Charleston, in bad weather, was lost on the bar, and the crew supposed to be all drowned.

PHILADELPHIA,

MARCH 4.

This day in the House of Representatives, Mr. Sedgwick called up the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, respecting the Suability of States, which passed the Senate some time since.—After some discussion of the subject, the House concurred with the Senate, 81 Ayes, 9 Noes.

By a Baltimore paper it appears that Port-au-Prince was summoned to surrender to a British Squadron the second of January—the answer received was signed by M. SANCHEZ—the purport of which was, that Republicans never capitulate.—There is a report in circulation that the English attacked the place, and were unsuccessful, being repulsed with loss.

Lisbon, Dec. 17, 1793.

Mr. William Bell,
Sir,

WE have just received the inclosed letter by a Portuguese frigate: It is we presume from Capt. M'Shane, who had the misfortune of being captured near the mouth of the Straights, by an Algerine cruiser, and carried a slave to Algiers.—We feel very much for him (having had the pleasure of knowing him here in the ship Mary Ann, owned by Messrs. Stewart and Barr, of Philadelphia) and all the Americans who have fallen victims to the detested rovers, and it will give us pleasure to alleviate their unfortunate situation.

We are sorry to inform you that on the 5th of Nov. the date of Capt. M'Shane's letter, there were 120 to 130 poor Americans in slavery; and this is not the worst, the piratical beings came out again into the Atlantic the 29th ult. in search of more plunder, and we fear they will do further mischief. Their cruising now is contrary to their old system of retiring from the ocean in November, and coming out in April; but they never did much harm to the Portuguese, for since our residence in this city, half a century, they captured but 3 brigs, one ship, and 3 or 4 schooners, and carried them into Algiers. We hope the United States will soon establish a force to keep those pirates from ever entering the Atlantic again.

We suppose that you have been informed that this Court and Spain grant convoys to your flag, as well as those of the Hanse Towns. Our letters from Gibraltar dated the 25th ult. advise that a Portuguese frigate had taken under her protection 6 Americans, to see them to the westward, out of danger.

This opportunity of Capt. Stafford, to Baltimore, not allowing us more time to enlarge,

We remain, &c.

JOHN BULKELEY & SON.

Extracts from Capt. John M'Shane's letters, dated at Algiers, 2d, 3d, 5th, and 13th Nov. 1793, to his Owner in this city.

Dear Sir,

I have to inform you that on the 30th of August, we were boarded by the Culloden, an English 74, who pressed the chief mate (Andrew Tullock) and three of our men (Edward Kerr and William Brown, the other's name I have forgot) being Englishmen, and sent us one man and two boys instead of them. The man's name is Mott, and has a family in Norfolk, Virginia; the boys' names are Burgess and Smith, apprentices to Captain Conyngham of same place, who wish their friends to know where they are.—We had light winds and calms with 25 days of easterly winds on the coast, which was the cause of our long passage. After having run the gauntlet with two frigates, on the 18th October, about 5 leagues from Gibraltar, we were boarded by a zebecque of 20 guns, belonging to this place, who after coming within musket-shot, kept up a constant firing with small arms, until they manned our yards from theirs, then the firing ceased, and they came down sword in hand, spared our lives but nothing else, having stripped us of the clothes we had on, and put us on board the zebecque, which brought us to this place on the 30th ult. when we were taken before the Dey, from thence to the Banyon where the slaves are kept locked up at night: next day we were all sent to the marine and kept at hard labor from day light to dark, with an iron chain which reaches from our legs to our hips; about 50lb. weight, and treated with great severity by our masters, who allow us nothing but bread and water for our subsistence. The wheel-barrow men in your city lived a genteel life to what we do.

Our situation is truly shocking—and how long we can exist, God only knows. The carpenter, John M'Farlane, a Scotchman, was taken out of the marine, by the British Consul—the sail-maker, John Fogereaux, and two Spaniards, G. Romeo and B. Gazona, were sold at public auction. On the evening of the same day I arrived here, the following masters with their crews were brought in—Captains Wallace, Virginia; Newman, Boston; Taylor, Rhode-Island; Furaace, New-Hampshire; Calder, Gloucester; Burnham, New-York; Bailey, Newbury; Moss, Ditto; Penrose, Philadelphia.

The whole number of Americans is between 120 or 130, they treat the Dutch in the same manner they do us.—Captain O'Brian and Stephens, with their crews are here, 10 of them are living, the rest dead.—If their small number could not be redeemed we have no hopes of relief, therefore endeavour to make ourselves as happy as possible: they ask for my ransom 4000 dollars, first and second mate, 3000 dollars each, and for each man, 1500 dollars. If a peace is not made, or our ships protected, we may expect to encrease daily, as we are all employed in the marine department, fitting out cruizers. I have not yet learned their force, but as there is no check on them, no American vessel will be able to go to Europe in safety. A courier is arrived from Alicante, informing the Dey that Col. Humphrey's is there with full power from Congress, to make a peace, and waits his permission to come, but the Dey I am informed, had refused him.

I remain

Your humble servant.

N. B. Names of the crew on board the Ship Mierva.

John M'Shane, Master; Andrew Tullock, 1st Mate; Samuel Millburne, 2d ditto; John M'Farlane, Carpenter; John Fogereaux, Sail-maker; Abel Willis, Cook.

Seamen—Joseph Rogers, William Brown, Thomas Burdon, William Walker, William Grafton, Giani Romeo, Barrotami Gazona, John Sutton, Edward Kerr, Joseph Deitz.

Married, last Thursday morning, at the Governor's seat, at the Falls of Schuylkill, by Bishop White, JOSEPH HOPKINSON, Esq. to Miss EMELIA MIFFLIN, daughter of the Governor.

In this City, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Ashbel Green, Mr. WILLIAM M'CALLA, of Hickory-Town, Merchant, to Miss JANE MATHERS, of Mud-Creek.

WANTED,

A Man Servant,

Who is acquainted with the common duties about a house. None need apply but such as can be well recommended.

Enquire of the Printer.

March 4.

NEW THEATRE.

TO-MORROW EVENING, March 5.

Will be performed,

A TRAGEDY,

(never performed here) called

The Carmelite.

St. Valori,	Mr. Fennell.
Lord Hildebrand,	Mr. Whitlock.
Lord De Courci,	Mr. Green.
Montgomery,	Mr. Cleveland.
Gyfford,	Mr. Harwood.
Fitz Allan,	Mr. Francis.
Raymond,	Mr. Warrell.
Matilda,	Mrs. Whitlock.

End of the Play, a new Scots Dance, called, the

CALEDONIAN FROLIC,

By Mr. Francis, Miss Willems, and Mrs. De Marque.

To which will be added,

A FARCE, in two Acts, called

The Spoiled Child.

Little Pickle,	Mr. Marshall.
Old Pickle,	Mr. Finch.
Tag,	Mr. Francis.
John,	Mr. Blisset.
Thomas,	Mr. Darley, junr.
Miss Pickle,	Mrs. Shaw.
Maria,	Mrs. Cleveland.
Margery,	Mrs. Bates.
Susan,	Miss Willems.

BOXES, one dollar—PIT, three quarters of a dollar—and GALLERY, half a dollar.

As inconveniences to the public have arisen from the Box-book being opened on the days of performance only, in future attendance will be given at the office in the Theatre every day from ten till one, and on the days of performance from ten till three o'clock in the afternoon. Applications for Boxes, it is respectfully requested, may be addressed to Mr. Franklin, at the Box-Office.

The Doors will be opened at 5 o'clock, and the performances begin at 6 o'clock precisely.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to send their servants to keep places, at half an hour past 4 o'clock, and to order them to withdraw, as soon as the company are seated, as they cannot on any account be permitted to remain in the boxes, nor any places kept after the first act.

No places can be let in the side boxes for a less number than eight, nor any places retained after the first act.

N. B. No money or tickets to be returned, nor any person admitted on any account whatever behind the scenes.

The managers request, to prevent confusion, servants may be ordered to let down and take up with the horses' heads towards the Schuylkill, and drive off by Seventh-street.

Vivat Republica.

Exhibition of Artificial Chinese Fire-Works,

Without powder, smell, or smoke.

MR. STUVER returns his sincere thanks to the public for the great encouragement he has met with, and has the honor to inform them, that his exhibition will be continued every evening (Sundays excepted) at 7 o'clock, in Cherry-Alley, the first door west of Fourth-street. Tickets for grown persons 1rd. and for children 6d.

Select parties consisting of ten or more persons will be admitted from 8 o'clock until 10, notice being given the afternoon previous to the exhibition. Tickets one quarter dollar.

VIVAT REPUBLICA.

March 4.

Just Imported,

In the Ship Edward, Capt. Grandon, from St. Petersburg in Russia,

And now landing at South-street Wharf, viz.

HEMP,
BAR IRON,
RUSSIA SHEETING,
RAVEN'S DUCK,
RUSSIA DUCK,
HOG'S BRISTLES.

AND FOR SALE BY

John Donaldson,

No. 22, Walnut-street.

March 4, 1794.

drwgawtf

Writing

ON SIGN-BOARDS, JAPANN'D PLATES, &c.

Done in the most elegant manner, and after the first masters; likewise,

Fire Buckets

Painted and finished at the shortest notice, by

GEORGE RUTTER,

In Norris's Court, back of the New Library, between Chestnut and Walnut, Fourth and Fifth streets.

March 4.

dif

To be Sold at Public Vendue,
On Friday the 11th day of April next,
at the house of John Thomson, in Perth-
Amboy,

The Proprietary House AND LOT OF LAND, IN THAT CITY.

THE Lot contains eleven acres, on which is
an orchard of grafted apple trees, a well of
excellent water, a large stone cistern, and a very
convenient stable and coach-house, and a great
quantity of the best building stones in the walls
of the house, which was formerly built for the
residence of the Governors of New-Jersey. The
situation of this lot is well known for its
healthfulness and beautiful prospect of the River
from the west of the bay, and Sandy-Hook to
the east, that a further description is unnecessary.
The conditions of sale will be, one third of the
purchase money to be paid on the first day of
May next, when a good and sufficient Deed will
be given to the purchaser, by WALTER RUT-
TER, Esq. President of the Board of
Proprietors of the Eastern Division of New-
Jersey, and the remaining two thirds satisfac-
torily secured to equal annual payments.
By order of the Board,
JAMES PARKER, Register.
Perth-Amboy, February 5, 1794. 2442m

JAMES LEACH,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and
the public, that from the encouragement
he has received, from several respectable Gentle-
men, he is induced once more, to embark in the
PAPER LINE—and would offer his services to
all those Gentlemen, who can place confidence
in him; and he assures those who employ him,
that their confidence shall not be misplaced;—
he will be his constant endeavor, to pay the
strict attention to their best interests, in all ne-
gociations whatever. He has taken the Chamber,
in State-Street, over Mr. David Townsend, Watch
Makers Shop.—Where PUBLIC SECURI-
TIES, of all kinds, are bought and sold; and
where Commission Bonds of all kinds, will be
transacted on reasonable terms. HOUSES and
VESSELS will be constantly exposed for sale, on
commission.

* Cash paid for Salem, Providence, and
Portsmouth BILLS.

N. B. If any Gentleman in Philadelphia, or
New-York, has any Business to transact at Boston,
in Paper Negotiations, he will be happy to be em-
ployed on commission.
Boston, Jan. 24, 1794.

War Department.

January 30th 1794.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the
military invalids of the United States, that the
law to which they are entitled for six months
of their annual pension, from the fourth day of
September 1793, and which will become due
on the 5th day of March 1794, will be paid on
the 1st day by the Commissioners of the Loans
to the States respectively, under the usual re-
ceipts.

A statement of executors and administrators
of the respective offices, and also of the time the
invalids died, whose pension they may claim.

By command of the President
of the United States,

H. KNOX,
Secretary of War.

If the printers in the respective States are
required to publish the above in their newspa-
pers for the space of two months.
January 30. 242m

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE BY

M. Carey, No. 118, High-Street,
The PROMPTER;
COMMENTARY ON COMMON SAYINGS and
SUBJECTS, which are full of COMMON
SENSE, the best sense in the world.

THIS little book is written in a style altogether
novel, and is adapted to all capacities, as
well as to all classes of people, mechanics, me-
chanics and farmers. Such a reputation has this
work acquired, that it has passed thro three im-
pressions in the eastern States, and many house-
holders deem it so useful as to purchase a copy
for every adult in their families.—PRICE 2S.
February 4. 241

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber has been duly ap-
pointed Administratrix on the estate of
his Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Esq. late of
Boston, in the county of Suffolk, deceased, and
has taken upon herself that trust, by giving
bonds as the law directs—and all persons in-
terested, are desired to take notice accord-
ingly.

DOROTHY HANCOCK.

Boston, Nov. 13, 1793.

Take Notice.

ALL persons who have any demands against
the Estate of his late Excellency JOHN
HANCOCK, Esq. deceased, are requested to
exhibit the same to the Subscriber, Attorney
to the Administratrix of said Estate: And all
persons who stand indebted to said Estate, are
requested to settle with him immediately; as the
Act of Limitation of Actions, which is to take
place on the first day of December next, will
otherwise render it necessary for him to com-
mence suits against them.

JOSEPH MAY, Attorney
to the Administratrix.

Boston, Nov. 13, 1793.

N. B. The Printers throughout this Com-
monwealth, are requested to insert this in their
respective newspapers, and forward their ac-
counts for the same, to J. M.

NORRIS-COURT,
Back of the New Library, between Chestnut
and Walnut Streets.

George Rutter,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and
the public in general, that he continues
carrying on the business of

Sign and Fire-Bucket Painting,

Likewise, JAPANNED PLATES,
for doors or window-shutters, done in the most
elegant manner, and with dispatch.

Orders from the country will be thankfully
received, and duly attended to.

December 30, 241

Just Imported,

From LONDON, DUBLIN and GLASGOW,

And now opening for sale, by

MATHEW CAREY,

At No. 118, Market Street,

A Large and Valuable

COLLECTION OF BOOKS,

Among which are the following:

NEW Annual Register for 1792

European Magazine for the first six

months of 1793

Gibbons decline and fall of the Roman Empire

Memoirs of the Manchester society, 3 vols.

Priestly on matter and spirit

on christianity

Disney's life of Dr. Jortin

Kingville's ancient geography

D'Auoirs of Guy Joli

Mentz, a collection of essays

Variorum Prussia's works

Calm observer—by Mackintosh

Russell's ancient and modern Europe

Laughorne's Plutarch

Elegant extracts, superbly gilt

Elegant extracts of natural history

Saugnier and Brisson's voyage

Rochon's voyage to Madagascar

Townsend's travels in Spain

Taffy's Jerusalem delivered

Smellie's translation of Buffon

Berwick's history of quadrupeds

Buffon abridged

History of birds

Philips's history of inland navigation

Hooper's rational recreations

History of France, in 3 vols.

Curiosities of literature, 3 vols.

Whitaker's defence of queen Mary

Sheridan's dictionary, 2 vols.

Dow's history of Hindostan

Sketches of the Hindoos

Key to polite literature.

Imlay's description of Kentucky

Present state of Nova-Scotia

Present state of Hudson's Bay

Preston on masonry

Lavater on physiognomy, abridged

Zimmerman's survey

Murphy's life of Dr. Johnson

Necker on executive power

Killess of Serenus

Gallery of portraits

Volney's ruins of empires

Travels

Vaillant's travels, with superb engravings

Downman's infancy

Adair's history of American Indians

Benington on materialism and immaterialism

Berchold's advice to patriotic travellers

Builder's magazine

Complete farmer

Chandon's life of Voltaire

De Non's travels

Franklin's life and works

Grozier's description of China

Murphy's translation of Tacitus

Godwin on political justice

Gazetteer of France, 3 vols.

Helvetius on man

Kaimes's sketches of the history of man

Liberal opinions, or the history of Benignus

Mawe's gardener's dictionary

Noble's memoirs of the Cromwell family

Playhouse dictionary

Reveries of solitude

Smith's theory of moral sentiments

Stackhouse's history of the bible

Watson's life of Philip 11d. & 111d.

Wonders of nature and art, 6 vols.

Wanley's wonders of the little world, called

man

Wallis on the prevention of diseases

Moore's journal in France

Cox's travels into Denmark, Russia, Poland, &c.

Cox's travels into Switzerland

Rabant's history of the French revolution

Life of Lord Chatham

Mallet's northern antiquities

Motherby's medical dictionary

Grigg's advice to females

Hamilton's outlines of the practice of mid-

wifery

Manning's practice of physic

Cleghorn's diseases of Minorca

Innes on the muscles

Pott's works

Fourcroy's chemistry

Armstrong on diseases of children

Quincy's dispensatory

Edinburgh dispensatory

Lewis's dispensatory

Ryan on the asthma

Robertson's treatise on fevers

Lee's botany

Leake on the viscera

Leake on diseases of women

Nicholson's chemistry

Gardiner on the animal economy

Lewis's Materia Medica

Fordyce on digestion

Withering on the fox glove

Lind on the diseases of heat

Monro on diseases of armies

Haller's physiology

Spalanzane's dissertations

London practice of physic

Bell's surgery

Chaptal's chemistry.

FOR SALE,

By MATHEW CAREY, No. 118,
Market-Street,

An Essay on Slavery:

Designed to exhibit in a new point of view,
its effects on morals, industry, and the peace of
society. Some facts and calculations are offered
to prove the labor of freemen to be much more
productive than that of slaves; that countries are
rich, powerful and happy, in proportion as the
laboring people enjoy the fruits of their own
labor; and hence the necessary conclusion, that
slavery is impolitic as well as unjust.
PRICE 25 CENTS.

February 15.

241

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 16, Wall-street, New-York.

THE Subscriber intending to confine himself
entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE of
STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to of-
fer his services to his friends and others, in the
line of a Stock Broker. Those who may please
to favor him with their business, may depend
upon having it transacted with the utmost fidelity
and dispatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boston, or any
other part of the United States, will be strictly
attended to. LEONARD BLEECKER.

PHILADELPHIA, February 13, 1794.

PROPOSALS

For printing by Subscription,

A Work, to be entitled,

THE FIRST VOLUME OF

Pennsylvania State Trials.

THE want of sufficient information of the
state trials of Great-Britain in the early
periods of that government is now lamented:
Hitherto there hath been but one trial in the
state of Pennsylvania on impeachment:—and
here also it is to be regretted, that, being ne-
glected at the time, the public are now left with-
out sufficient information on the subject of that
trial, it is however in this work designed to re-
flect what can be collected thereof from sources
of indisputable authority, so that the same shall
be preserved from oblivion.

Another impeachment and the second is now
depending. An officer is charged by the late
House of Representatives, who hath for many
years been largely confided in by this state, and
hath long been at the head of the financial de-
partment of the same, and it imports the citi-
zens to know his conduct, and the circumstances
which may be brought forward on his trial.

In this work the Editor will be careful to
state the facts, as they may be brought forward,
and to lay all the evidence and papers before
the public.—With this view—

The following Terms are respectfully
submitted to the Public:

I. The Work shall be printed in octavo, with a
good type, on fine paper, and delivered to
subscribers at the respective places where the
subscriptions are taken in, as soon as the work
shall be completed.

II. As no conjecture can well be made, as to
the length of the present trial, the size of the
volume cannot be ascertained at this time—
But the price shall not exceed that of some of
the latest publications in this city.

III. It will contain all the preliminaries and in-
cidental circumstances that may occur during
the trial of John Nicholson, Esquire, Comptroller-
General of this commonwealth, with the arguments
of counsel on both sides, together with the articles
of impeachment, and the pleas and replications at
large, the several resolutions of the two branches of
the state Legislature, respecting this impeachment,
and the final decision of the SENATE respecting
that officer.

To which will be prefixed, as much as can be
collected from authentic documents, of the im-
peachment, trial, and acquittal of the late Francis
Hopkinson, Esquire, Judge of the Court of
Admiralty for the state of Pennsylvania, during
the late war, never before published.

No money will be required before the deli-
very of the book.

Subscriptions will be received by Francis
Bailey, No. 116, High Street; Wrigley and Ber-
rigan, No. 149, Chestnut-street, and by the dif-
ferent booksellers in this city; Jacob Bailey,
Lancaster; Yundt and Patton, Baltimore, and
by the Editor.

EDMUND HOGAN.

N. B. The price will be enhanced to non-
subscribers. Feb. 18. 241

Fifty Dollars Reward.

ON the 31st of last month, the subscriber ad-
dressed a letter to Messrs. Thomas Pearsall
& Son, merchants in New-York, and inclosed
therein a bank note, No. 445, for twenty dol-
lars; one ditto, No. 151, for thirty dollars;
and one ditto, No. 3,866, for twenty dollars.
—He also addressed a letter to Mr. Gilbert
Saltonstall, merchant in New-York, inclosing a
bank bill, No. 148, for fifty dollars, indorsed
on the back thereof in these words—"Pay the
within to Mr. Gilbert Saltonstall—Eben. Hunting-
ton."—He also addressed a letter to Messrs. White
& Wardell, merchants in New-York, and inclosed
a bank bill for ten dollars, and a draft in fa-
vor of said White & Wardell, which letters were
put in the Post-Office on said 31st January, to
be forwarded to New-York: But by letters re-
ceived from the Gentlemen to whom they were
severally addressed, the money was robbed
from each letter before delivery.

The Public are requested to endeavor a de-
tection of the Villains who committed the above
robbery. The bill indorsed, I think was a York
bank bill, and some others, one or more was
of the United States bank, remitted at Philadel-
phia. Any person discovering the Thief, and
returning the Money, shall be entitled to fifty
dollars reward.

EBEN. HUNTINGTON.

Norwich, 14th Feb. 1794.

3w3aw

A RECOMPENCE OF

One Hundred Dollars,

IS hereby offered by the President and Direc-
tors of the Bank of the United States, to any
person who shall, on or before the first day of
May next, produce to them such a plan and ele-
vation of a Banking House, as shall be approved
of by them.—A plain, yet handsome front is
desired: The whole building is to be substantial
and commodious with as much space around it,
as the size of the ground will admit.

The Lot on which the building is to be erect-
ed, is situated on the west side of Third-street,
between Chestnut and Walnut-streets in Phila-
delphia; and its dimensions are 110 feet on
Third-street, and about 100 feet westward.
THOMAS WILLING, President.
1e 1p 3w.

Scheme of a Lottery,

To raise 39,900 Dollars, on 266,000
Dollars, deducting 15 per Cent. from
the Prizes—this Lottery consists of
38,000 Tickets, in which there are
14,539 Prizes and 23,461 Blanks,
being about one and an half Blanks to a
Prize.

THE Directors of the Society for establishing
Useful Manufactures, having resolved to
erect LOTTERIES for raising ONE HUNDRED
THOUSAND DOLLARS, agreeably to an Act of
the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, have
appointed the following persons to superintend
and direct the drawing of the same, viz. Nicho-
las Low, Rufus King, Herman Le Roy, James
Watson, Richard Harrison, Abijah Hammond,
and Cornelius Roy, of the city of New-York—
Thomas Willing, Joseph Ball, Matthew McCon-
nel and Andrew Bayard, of the city of Phila-
delphia—His Excellency Richard Howell, Esq.
Elias Boudinot, General Elias Dayton, Jam-
es Parker, John Bayard, Doctor Lewis Donham,
Samuel W. Stockton, Joshua M. Wallace, Joseph
Bloomfield, and Elisha Boudinot, of New-Jer-
sey, who offer the following Scheme of a Lot-
tery, and pledge themselves to the public, that
they will take every assurance and precaution in
their power to have the Monies paid by the
Managers, from time to time, as received, into
the Banks at New-York and Philadelphia, to
remain for the purpose of paying Prizes, which
shall be immediately discharged by a check
upon one of the Banks.

S C H E M E :

1	Prize of	20,000 Dollars is	20,000
1	10,000	10,000	10,000
2	5,000	10,000	10,000
5	2,000	10,000	10,000
10	1,000	10,000	10,000
20	500	10,000	10,000
100	100	10,000	10,000
300	50	15,000	15,000
1000	20	20,000	20,000
2000	15	30,000	30,000
3000	10	35,000	35,000
8100	10	81,000	81,000

14,539 Prizes. 262,000
23,461 Blanks. First drawn number, 2,000
Last drawn number, 2,000

38,000 Tickets at 7 Dollars each is 266,000

The drawing will commence, under the in-
spection of a Committee of the Superintendants,
as soon as the Tickets are sold, of which timely
notice will be given.

The Superintendants have appointed John N.
Cumming, of Newark, Jacob R. Hardenberg,
of New-Brunswick, and Jonathan Rhea, of
Trenton, as immediate Managers thereof, who
have given ample security for discharging the
trust reposed in them.

In order to secure the punctual payment
of the Prizes, the Superintendants of the Lottery
have directed that the Managers shall each enter
into bonds in 40,000 dollars, with four sufficient
securities, to perform their injunctions, the sub-
stance of which is

I. That whenever either of the Managers
shall receive the sum of Three Hundred Dollars,
he shall immediately place the same in one of the
Banks of New-York or Philadelphia, to the
credit of the Governor of the Society, and such
of the Superintendants as live in the city where
the monies are placed, to remain there until the
Lottery is drawn, for the payment of the Prizes.

II. The Managers to take sufficient security
for any Tickets they may trust, otherwise to be
responsible for them.

III. To keep regular books of Tickets sold,
Monies received and paid into the Bank, ab-
stracts of which shall be sent, monthly, to the
Governor of the Society.

Paterfon, January 1, 1794.

On application to either of the above gentle-
men, information will be given where tickets
may be had.
February 24. 241w.

TO BE SOLD,

A large elegant House,
and Lot of Ground,

IN an eligible situation,—also a Country Seat
within 6 miles of the City, with 9 acres of
land, or 42 acres of land and meadow, the
House is not exceeded by many in the vicinity
of the city, in size or convenience.

For terms apply to the printer.

January 23.

m4th—1f